

IN THE CLAIMS

1.-33. (Canceled).

1 (34.) (Previously Presented) A dielectric cellular electret film, said cellular film containing flat gas bubbles, wherein the film contains partial discharges inside the film produced in the gas bubbles to achieve improved electrical properties, the film not being coated with an electrically conductive layer.

2 35. (Previously Presented) The dielectric cellular electret film according to claim 34,
wherein the film has partial discharges produced in the gas bubbles and the charges are caused to move into the dielectric material of the film as a result of the film being provided with a large internal unipolar charge created by charging the film by means of an electric DC field intensive enough to produce partial discharges in the gas bubbles and to cause the charges to move into the dielectric material of the film.

3 36. (Previously Presented) The dielectric cellular electret film according to claim 34,
wherein the film is a swelled dielectric cellular electret film.

4 37. (Previously Presented) The dielectric cellular electret film according to claim 34,
wherein the film has at least one film layer foamed to be of full-cell type, and wherein the film has been oriented by stretching it in two directions.

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(38) (Previously Presented) A dielectric cellular electret film, said cellular film containing flat gas bubbles, wherein the film is a swelled dielectric cellular electret film; wherein the film has at least one film layer foamed to be of full-cell type, wherein the film has been oriented by stretching it in two directions, and wherein the film contains partial discharges inside the film produced in the gas bubbles to achieve improved electrical properties, the film not being coated with an electrically conductive layer.

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(39) (Previously Presented) A transducer element having one or several swelled dielectric cellular electret films, said cellular films containing flat gas bubbles, wherein the film contains partial discharges inside the film produced in the gas bubbles to achieve improved electrical properties, the film not being coated with an electrically conductive layer.

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(40) (Previously Presented) The transducer element according to claim 39, wherein the film has partial discharges produced in the gas bubbles and the charges are caused to move into the dielectric material of the film as a result of the film being provided with a large internal unipolar charge created by charging the film by means of an electric DC field intensive enough to produce partial discharges in the gas bubbles and to cause the charges to move into the dielectric material of the film.

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41. (Previously Presented) The transducer element according to claim ~~39~~, comprising at least one cellular electret film, at least one signal electrode and at least two ground electrodes, wherein

the transducer element is an electret film, containing a permanent electric charge,
the film being a cell-type electret film, and
the transducer part has a laminated structure, where at least the signal electrode is disposed on the surface of the electret film or another dielectric film.

42.-43. (Cancelled).

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44. (Previously Presented) A self-adhesive film self-adhesive by virtue of an electrostatic force comprising a dielectric cellular electret film, said cellular films containing flat gas bubbles, wherein the film contains partial discharges inside the film produced in the gas bubbles to achieve improved adhesive properties, the film not being coated with an electrically conductive layer.

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45. (Previously Presented) The self-adhesive film according to claim ~~44~~, wherein the film has partial discharges produced in the gas bubbles and the charges are caused to move into the dielectric material of the film as a result of the film being provided with a large internal unipolar charge created by charging the film by means of an electric DC field intensive enough to produce partial discharges in the gas bubbles and to cause the charges to move into the dielectric material of the film.

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(Previously Presented) A film of dielectric material, self-adhesive by virtue of an electrostatic force, which film contains gas bubbles preferably of a flat shape, wherein, to achieve an adhesive quality of the film, the film is given a large internal unipolar charge, which is created by charging the film by means of an electric field intensive enough to produce partial discharges in the gas bubbles and to cause the charges to move into the dielectric material of the film, the film not being coated with an electrically conductive layer.

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47. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 46, wherein the film is coated with a slightly adhesive layer.

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48. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 46, wherein, to adjust the adhesion of the film, one or both of its surfaces are subjected to an AC corona treatment before charging.

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49. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 46, wherein, to increase the net charge created inside the film, the film is doped with charge binding additives.

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50. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 46, wherein certain areas of the film contain a positive charge while the other areas have a negative charge.

51.-59. (Canceled).

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(60) (Previously Presented) A self-adhesive cell type dielectric film, self-adhesive by virtue of an electrostatic force, said cell type film lying flat on a flat surface without manipulation, said cell type film containing flat gas blisters, and said film containing partial discharges inside the film produced in the gas blisters to achieve an adhesive quality of the film, the film not being coated with an electrically conductive layer.

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(61) (Previously Presented) The self-adhesive cell type dielectric film according to claim 60, wherein said partial discharges move into the dielectric material of the film, the film being provided with a large internal unipolar charge created by charging the film by means of an electric DC field intensive enough to produce partial discharges in the gas blisters and to cause the charges to move into the dielectric material of the film.

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62. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 60, wherein to adjust the adhesion of the film, one or both of its surfaces are subjected to an AC corona treatment before charging.

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63. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 60, wherein the film is coated with an adhesive sticky layer.

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64. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 60, wherein to increase a network charge created inside the film, the film is doped with charge binding additives.

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65. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 60, wherein certain areas of the film contain a positive charge while the other areas have a negative charge.

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66. (Previously Presented) The film as defined in claim 61, wherein the charge binding additive is ferrochloride.

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